Nippon Times

No. 16,661 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1945 Price 25 Sen

COMMUNIQUE IS RELEASED ON POTSDAM CONFERENCE

'Big-Three' Fail to Produce Anything With Direct Bearing On War in Pacific

The "Big-Three" communique agreed upon at the Potsdam conference was announced simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow on August 2 at 9:30 p.m. GMT (Tokyo time, August 3, 6:30 a.m.), according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

Contrary to all predictions made by the Anglo-Americans, the "Big-Three" conference at Potsdam appears to have failed to produce anything that has direct bearing upon the war in the Pacific, according to Domei.

According to a United Press newscast, the communique, summing up the series of conferences between President Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee and also former Prime Minister Churchill and drafted and signed by the three men, conspicuously failed to make any reference to the Pacific or the war against Japan.

The communique reported the conclusion of the "Big-Three" conference on European problems, according to the report, and on military matters it said only, "During the conference there were meetings on military matters of common interest." At the same time, the communique announced the establishment of a new five-power council of Foreign Ministers including Britain, Russia, Chungking, France and the United States to deal with the European problems.

The communique also said that headquarters of the five powers will be established in London to deal with the European problems and specifically to draft peace treaties with the former Axis satellite nations. The communique said that the participants have agreed to recommend the dissolution of the European Advisory Commission since it had discharged its principal task.

Attlee, Bevin Back Home

Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin arrived back in London on Thursday from the "Big-Three" Conference in Potsdam and subsequently Attlee visited the House of Commons chamber for the first time since the formation of the new Labor Government, it is disclosed in a London dispatch reaching Lisbon. The occasion was the King's approbation of the reappointment of the Speaker of the Commons, Colonel Clifton Brown, the report added.

Message to Churchill Set

The "new Big-Three"—President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee—at the last session of the Potsdam Conference resolved to send a message to Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of Britain, for his work in the first part of the conference, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a London dispatch

Shock Awaits Germans

An American commentator broadcasting from New York on Thursday night prior to the issue of the "Big-Three" communique following the Potsdam talks said it was stated at the 21st Army Group that the Germans will receive an "unpleasant shock" when the plans of the "Big-Three" for the control of Germany are known, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon. "These plans are thought to be much tougher than the Germans expected," he added.

Many Topics Unsettled

It was revealed on Thursday by Jon Kimche, Reuters correspondent, that a substantial deadlock had prevailed almost over the entire field of discussions at the "Big-Three" Conference in Potsdam, but that there now exists the prospect of considerably wider margin of agreement than thought possible when the conference was interruped last Wednesday when Winston Churchill and Clement Attlee, now Britain's Prime Minister, returned to London, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon said.

The main differences were over the future administration of Germany and Poland's frontier on the Oder and Neisse, the report said. Concerning the latter issue the Polish Provisional Government demanded that the line be extended even to include Stettin which was strongly supported by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov. A great deal appeared to have taken place with the Anglo-American representatives and it is not clear yet whether the agreement applies to the full Polish claim or not, it is learned.

Another stumbling block is believed to have been the interpretation of what the Russians called "war booty," according to the report. The question was whether machinery and cattle which the Russians removed from Germany should be deducted from the Russian claim for compensation or not. It is believed that the Russian view is that the war booty taken in the course of battle has nothing to do with reparations.

Regarding the Dardanelles, the Soviets are reported to have proposed the revision of the Montreux Convention to which all non-enemy signatories would be part and also the bilateral treaty between the Soviet and Turkish governments in which Turkey would provide bases for the Soviet Union on Turkish soil. This latter proposal according to reports created a deadlock. The British and American view, it was believed, was such that the matter concerned all powers and should not be negotiated with Turkey alone.

Kimche declared that some of the deadlocks have been overcome. Agreement has been reached, it is believed, on the future administration of Germany and also Germany's eastern frontier with Poland. But no final agreement has been reached on the Dardanelles question and the reparation settlement and it is believed that discussions will continue between the Foreign Secretaries.

The other points on which agreement has been reached, it is believed, is the recognition of the Renner Government in Vienna and settlement of the transfer of the Sudeten population.

Truman, British King, Confer at Plymouth On Warship Renown

President Truman and King George VI on Thursday lunched aboard the British battle cruiser Renown off Plymouth after the President had arrived there in the morning from Potsdam, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm quoting a Plymouth report. Truman was accompanied by Secretary of State James Byrnes and Chief of Staff to the President Admiral William Leahy. The King was accompanied by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States. After salutations, the King and the President then held a private talk before lunch. Truman then went aboard the American cruiser Augusta waiting in the harbor and started for the United States.

LAVAL PLANNED TO FIGHT BRITAIN, SAYS WHITE PAPER

Leahy's Letter Upholding Sincerity of Petain Produced During Trial

According to a London report of August 2 received in Stockholm, the British Government today issued a White Paper revealing for the first time that Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier, who is now in a Paris jail, planned to embroil Vichy France in a war with Britain.

On Witness Stand

Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier who recently arrived in France from Spain, will be the first witness in the Petain trial on Friday, according to a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon. After a one-hour's discussion on Thursday the jury declared that they had considered it indispensable to hear Laval and that he should be called as witness.

Weygand's Testimony

On the ninth day of the long-drawn Petain trial, former French Commander, General Maxim Weygand, continued his testimony in the defense of Marshal Philippe Petain followed by General Georges, but considerable sensation was aroused with the revelation of the letter addressed to Petain by Admiral William Leahy, then American Ambassador to Vichy, in which the Ambassador upheld the Marshal's sincere intentions for France and her people, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Paris report.

Admiral Leahy's letter dated June 22, 1945 read in part: "I learn from your letter the sad predicament in which you find yourself as a result of the developments in Europe. In every instance when you failed to accept my recommendation to oppose the Axis Powers your stated reason was that by such positive action you would bring additional oppression on your people."

The letter produced for evidence by Maitre Payen, Petain's defense counsel, added, "Your principal concern was the welfare and protection of the helpless people of France. It was impossible for me to believe you had any other concern."

U.S. SENATE ADJOURNS; TO RECONVENE OCTOBER 8

Barkley Asks Vacation-Bound Colleagues to Consider Number of Problems

The United States Senate Thursday night adjourned the session in which the United Nations Charter and the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement were accepted for the United States, according to a Washington dispatch to Lisbon. The Senate will reconvene on October 8.

Senator Alben Barkley, Kentucky Democrat and Majority Leader of the upper chamber, told his vacation-bound colleagues before they adjourned that they would see 12 urgent domestic legislative tasks when they return. Some of them, he said, are direct requests from President Truman, others are carry-overs from the late President Roosevelt's program which was embraced by the new Chief Executive without reservation. At the same time, he invited the law makers to consider during the recess the following problems:

Legislation authorizing the President to reorganize the agencies and departments of the executive branch of government.

Increase of unemployment compensation coverage with increased benefits during the reconversion period and supplementary Federal payments to create a national minimum standard.

Comprehensive housing legislation.

Creation of a single surplus Property Administrator instead of a Board.

Reduction of taxes as soon as practicable.

Broadening of the Social Security Loan.

Elimination of cartels and monopolies.

Financial aid by Government; to people.

Water power development.

Highway improvements and constructions.

Study of Roosevelt's proposed "economic bill of rights."

SOVIETS TAKE URFAHR

American and Russian Police Control Danube Traffic

The Linz radio reported on Thursday that the Russians have occupied Urfahr on the north bank of the Danube opposite the American occupied Linz and both American and Russian police are controlling the traffic over the Danube bridge linking the two localities, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

The Reuters military commentator said that by occupying Urfahr, the Red Army forces are anticipating the "Big-Three" endorsement of the actual demarcation of the Allied zones in Austria. It would see that the northern bank of the Danube between Vienna and Linz is to go to the Russians, he said.

Urfahr is important in so far as it controls the main Linz-Prague road which thus comes under Russian control.

NAMING BELGIAN MINISTERS

Van Acker to Replace Catholics Who Recently Resigned

According to a Brussels report of August 2 received in Lisbon, Belgian Prime Minister Achille van Acker is expected to announce soon the names of six new members for his Cabinet to fill in the Catholics who have resigned.

It is understood that the appointments are likely to come from all groups with the exception of the Catholics, Conservatives, Liberals as well as from the Socialists.

It is also believed that Van Acker will appoint a technician rather than a politician to the Finance Ministry and several members of the Administrative Council of the National Bank are being mentioned.

Attlee Takes Oath

According to a London report of August 2 received in Stockholm, Prime Minister Clement Attlee took the oath as the first member of the new British Government, and Winston Churchill as the leader of the Opposition. The swearing in of the members will take two days.

Menzies Quits Post

According to a Canberra report of August 2 received in Stockholm, Australian Secretary of the Defense Committee G. I. Menzies, who is retiring from that position, was entertained by the committee at a luncheon in Melbourne today. Menzies has occupied that position for over four years and is returning to the Victorian bar.

Ramming Attacks Seen in Malai Area Again As Japanese Sink 2 Cruisers Off Puket Isle

Coolness and daring, the very essence of the spirit of the Special Attack Corps, marked the recent smashing of two enemy warships by two Japanese planes off Puket Island, according to a Domei dispatch of August 1 from Shonan.

The iron defense walls of Shonan in Malai cannot be pierced when such spirit pervades and though the enemy may invade with hundreds of battleships, it is but nothing.

According to the report, ever since the enemy task force approached Malai on July 24, the men of the Special Attack Corps had been waiting for a chance to strike at the enemy. Their take-off had been made impossible by poor visibility caused by the rain at its worst now in Malai, wind and unfavorable air currents. However unable to brook the delay any longer, Sergeant Major Tokunaga with several planes under him started off on a daylight attack on July 26.

However the fliers lost contact with each other in the dense clouds and only the plane piloted by Corporal Omura came in the wake of Sergeant Major Tokunaga's machine. They decided to look for the enemy as long as their fuel lasted. As their planes were being battered by the wind, suddenly the huge outline of an enemy vessel crossed their vision. Corporal Omura's plane in one headlong plunge instantly dived at the enemy craft. As if being sucked right into its heart the plane went sure and straight so that a bull's eye was the only possibility. Sergeant Major Tokunaga's blood boiled at the sight. Realizing that the efforts of his plane alone spelled possible failure, he made up his mind to return to his base once.

After reporting to the unit commander and forming another formation of planes he flew to the same site where, spotting an enemy cruiser, he immediately launched a ramming attack sinking it instantly.

YENAN REGIME INTENSIFIES ANTI-CHIANG PROPAGANDA

Aims to Smash Chungking Plan to Bolster International Position by Armed Force

The armed clashes between the Chungking and Yenan forces in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border districts have so far been settled locally and one-sidedly by the resort to armed force by the Chungking side. However, the present armed clash between these two opposing forces differs in nature basically from former clashes.

Forestalling Chungking, Yenan has commenced an active propaganda offensive, pointing out that the Chungking forces are using rocket guns and the present strife may develop into a serious internal war. Because of the strong attitude maintained by the Yenan authorities the settlement of the affair will be difficult. Thus, the armed strife between the Chungking and Yenan forces has entered into a new stage.

The cause of the present clash can be found in the fact that General Hu Tsung-nan, fearing that the Chungking forces in the southeastern region of Sian were being menaced, used a part of his forces for the encirclement of the Yenan Army and dispatched reinforcements to the Lung-Hai railway. Thereupon, the Yenan forces infiltrated into the gap made by the movement of the Chungking troops, resulting in the clash between General Hu's forces and the Yenan Army.

The development of the affair shows that, as in the case of the armed clash that occurred in the Third War Zone, the Yenan forces proved no match for the well and fully armed Chungking force and have been forced to retreat. If the question of the responsibility for the clash is raised, Yenan is evidently in the wrong because its forces first seized the positions. The strong attitude maintained by the Yenan authorities is due to the fact that they are enraged by the stiff policy of the Chungking regime toward Yenan.

Chungking has been propagandizing that there is a way for political settlement of the issue but it is also making preparations secretly for the settlement by resorting to armed force.

The positive anti-communistic policies of the Chungking regime, such as the mopping up of communists in the Third War Zone, the political education of the Chungking forces in various war zones and instructions given to the special service organs in the war zones, show that Chungking attaches more importance to the war against the Yenan forces than to the war against Japan and, in the propaganda directed to the peace zones, Chungking has treated Yenan as a traitor. Now the Chungking regime seems to be making preparations for the final settlement of the issue by armed force.

Information indicates that although Chungking is clamoring for a general counteroffensive against Japan, its preparations for this attack have made little progress. The attempt to Americanize some 30 Chungking divisions is expected to take the whole of the current year. Because of such a situation Chungking is anxious to dispose of the Yenan question before the commencement of its counteroffensive against Japan.

On the assumption that the World War is approaching its end, the Chungking regime is contemplating the unification of China by armed pressure against Yenan before the end of the war in order to solidify its international position.

CHUNGKING TO BOLSTER TIES WITH BIG POWERS

Policy of Regime Clarified by New Foreign Minister in First Press Interview

Chungking will strengthen its foreign policy, said Wang Shih-chieh, new Chungking Foreign Minister, to foreign correspondents when he invited them on August 1 for the first time after his assumption of his office, according to a Domei Canton dispatch of August 3 based on a report of the Central News Agency in Chungking.

Wang remarked: "I will bring about a further strengthening of the foreign policy which has been followed in the past. At the same time I will concentrate all my energies on the increase of cooperation with America, Britain, and France. My policy, in short, is of helping make a speedy realization of the object of establishing the structure of the Allies."

Chungking Cabinet Changes

T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, who announced a reform of the Government structure in his statement delivered before the National Political Council immediately upon his return from Moscow, has actually set forth to reform the structure of the Executive Yuan thoroughly, according to a Domei report from Canton, quoting a recent Chungking broadcast.

The post of the Foreign Minister which was concurrently held by T. V. Soong had already gone to Wang Shih-chieh. It has also been announced that Sheng Shih-tsai, Forestry and Agriculture Minister, was relieved of his position to be replaced by Kou Cheng-kang, Social Welfare Minister, who is to hold the new post concurrently. The reform is expected to be carried out further in the Executive Yuan, and one report has it that previous to its thorough reform, all Ministers will resign en bloc.

The sudden resignation of T. V. Soong from the post of the Chungking Foreign Minister was regarded in the United States as "a strange" development, as he had not only attended the recent San Francisco conference and concluded with the United States an agreement for the import of gold as a measure to meet the inflation situation of Chungking, but he had also enjoyed much confidence of the United States public particularly as regards his ability, according to a Lisbon report to Domei.

On Soong's resignation, Washington dispatch dated July 31 said:

"The first impression Washington official circles and newspapers received of T. V. Soong's resignation from the Foreign Ministry is what may be termed 'strange' and they are finding it difficult to understand the development. Furthermore, the Stalin-Soong conference at Moscow was interrupted by the Three Power Conference, but with the resignation of Soong the revival of the Moscow conference is liable to be affected."

Later, Washington seems to have returned to calmness with further informations from Chungking, but as to the interpretation of circumstances connected with Soong's resignation, there are given various different views. Some say that his resignation was to relieve him from the additional post because of two much pressure of business and thus means a partial reform of the Chunking regime structure, while others opine that he would direct Chungking's diplomatic policy as the President of the Executive Yuan. It is also observed that he will hereafter devote himself mainly to the financial reconstruction, the stabilization of currency and other financial and economic operations as he became the Vice-chairman of the Four Bank League

ENEMY'S AIR ACTIVITIES OVER JAPAN INTENSIFIED

8,000 Deck Planes and 12,000 Land-Based Machines Appear During Month of July

Since the first part of July, the enemy air operation over Japan Proper has become particularly intensified, and mobilizing the army and navy air forces at the Marianas, and on Yiojima and Okinawa and the newly organized task forces, the enemy has persistently raided our aircraft production facilities, transportation systems, and urban areas. During July, the enemy planes that attacked Japan Proper totalled 8,000 deck planes and 12,000 land planes, including 4,000 B-29's, making a total of 20,000 or an average of 660 planes a day.

Because of these insistent air raids, damage was caused to city and town areas, factories, warships and other ships in various parts of the country, and also many people suffered raid damage. But the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters explained clearly that the damage caused by those raids on our military equipment and air forces was very slight, and that under such intense air raids, our preparation for a decisive battle on the mainland is progressing smoothly as planned.

Then, as our air forces are avoiding to be foolishly drawn into the air-strength consumption battle which the enemy is attempting to bring about, our air forces are storing up their strength, ready for a decisive battle at any time, except for some offensive operations in the specified areas of Kure, Maizuru and Yokosuka.

But in the one month of July, the enemy planes brought down or damaged by ground arms totalled 1,021. Particularly, of the enemy deck planes that attacked Japan, generally ten per cent of the number were damaged, proving the efficiency of our air defense corps.

One-Sided Victory Scored

During the raid on Hamamatsu on July 24, 11 enemy planes were shot down and 18 damaged by ground arms alone, and thus it was made impossible for the enemy to inflict any damage on our ground equipment. Then, when enemy planes raided Yokaichi on July 25, a one-sided victory was gained by our ground arms, as of the 13 enemy planes, 10 were shot down and three were damaged.

Thus, our air forces are retaining their main fighting strength, waiting for an opportunity of revealing their actual power. At the same time, selecting the groups of enemy warships and transports around the Okinawa islands as the surest objectives for bleeding operations, our side repeated surprise storming attacks, and succeeded in sinking ten cruisers and other warships, and damaged five others, thus gaining a valuable war result in gradually reducing the enemy strength.

Our submarine fleets, on the other hand, are continuing their difficult activity in disturbing the enemy's weakest point, his supply line, by cruising the Pacific under various difficulties. Thus, in the same one month, the submarine fleets sank or damaged six enemy warships and ships, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters. The results of the operation of submarines have become extremely difficult to ascertain, due to the progress of the anti-submarine defense methods, and it is believed certain that, actually, more results have been gained than those confirmed.

Also, enemy submarines have recently appeared in the sea near our mainland, in an attempt to disturb our transportation line with the continent, in cooperation with the mine laying operation of B-29's. But our sea defense units, utilizing the advantage of having their bases on the mainland, are daily engaged in the difficult task of hunting enemy submarines in cooperation with the air forces, and in a recent one month and a half, sank and damaged five enemy submarines.

Big Iye Air Base Set

The Americans have completed an airfield on Iye Island of the Okinawa group to be used as a base for large aircraft says a frontline report. Already B-24's have been transferred from the Philippines area for a large-scale air offensive against Japan.

Plank Commands P.I. Area

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced the appointment of Brigadier General Edward Plank as the commander of the Philippine area on July 31, according to a Manila dispatch from Lisbon received by Domei on August 1.

His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience Military Graduates

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to give special audience to the students graduating from the Army Staff College in the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Friday. Led by His Imperial Highness Lieutenant General Prince Tsunenori Kaya, President of the College, the students proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. through the Sakashita Gate. General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, and other high Army officers also were among those who were respectfully waiting for the arrival of His Imperial Majesty. Accompanied by Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, and others, His Imperial Majesty made His appearance at 10 a.m. and was pleased to receive them in audience.

ENEMY STILL NAILED DOWN IN SAMARINDA ROAD AREA

Japanese Troops Smash New Allied Offensive in Toembangtoean Sector

Domei

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 2.—Due to the powerful Japanese counteroffensives in the Balik Papan area, the enemy made no headway in the Samarinda road area on July 29 and 30.

Meanwhile he is resorting to hand-grenade attacks and is also constructing positions in the area 13 to 18 kilometers distant from Samarinda. Some sporadic attacks are also being made by the invasion troops under cover of trench mortar and field gun fire.

The Japanese, on the other hand launched fierce night shock attacks on July 29, throwing the enemy into confusion.

In the Toembangtoean area, a few enemy troops escorted by P-47's and protected by fleet bombardment, made an attack which was immediately repulsed by the Japanese.

In the Manggar area the enemy is trying to win the natives over to his side through propaganda. He is also working to reconstruct the air bases and oilfields but is being frustrated by the Japanese shock attacks. On July 29 and 30, the Japanese inflicted 30 casualties on the enemy forces and blasted large numbers of motorcars, tractors and firearms.

Admits Air Attack

MacArthur's Headquarters announced on August 2 that Japanese Air Units in the Borneo area have launched their first attack on the Allied forces in the Miri and Brunei Bay sectors according to a Manila dispatch quoted in a Domei report of August 2 from Lisbon.

NAGAOKA MAYOR KILLED

Meets Heroic Death While Fighting Flames in Air Raid

Yoshitaka Tsuruta, Mayor of Nagaoka, Niigata Prefecture, was killed in the course of the enemy air raid on that city on the night of August 1. When the air-raid alarm was given, Mr. Tsuruta went immediately to the city office and, while engaging in air defense and fire fighting at the head of office employes, was killed in action. Mr. Tsuruta was 54 years old.

After graduating from Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the services of various prefectural governments and occupied the deputy-governorship of Aomori in his last Government position. He retired from the Government service last year and was elected Mayor of Nagaoka in October of the same year.

Ex-Hachioji Mayor Killed

Genbei Sekiya, member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and former Mayor of Hachioji, was killed at his home in Hachioji during the enemy air raid carried out early on the morning of August 2. He was 41 years old. Mr. Sekiya was elected Mayor of Hachioji, when he was only 34 years old, the youngest mayor in Japan then.

Horie Made Peer

Takeshige Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Commerce Vice-Minister, under date of August 3, was appointed Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, succeeding Suso Horie, who has been appointed member of the House of Peers at Imperial nomination on the same day.

105 YIOJIMA-BASED P-51'S ATTACK JAPAN ON FRIDAY

Hit Chiba, Ibaraki, Toshigi and Keihin Areas; Toyama City Raided on Wednesday

About 105 Yiojima-based P-51 fighters, coming in two waves, raided the Chita, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Keihin areas on Friday morning.

The first wave of 60 P-51's, led by three superforts, appeared over the mainland at about 9:30 a.m. These raiders attacked military facilities.

The second wave of some 45 P-51's also led by three superforts, appeared at about 10:15 a.m. The enemy planes closed their attack at about 11:30 a.m.

At about noon Thursday, 65 P-51's coming by way of Mie, Aichi, Gifu and Nara prefectures, raided the Hanshin area. Fifteen other P-51's raided central and south Shiga Prefecture and southeast Osaka. The enemy planes attacked various air bases and transportation facilities.

A lone superfort was active over Japan from 11:18 p.m. Thursday to about after midnight the same day. Areas over which the B-29 operated are: Hamamatsu, Ina, Hamamoto, Naoetsu, Kashiwazaki, Niigata, Murakami and Yamagata.

The Tokai Army District Headquarters made the following announcement at 2 p.m. Thursday.

Approximately 70 B-29's, in a two-hour raid on Wednesday night, subjected Toyama City and environs to incendiary attacks, causing fires to break out in various parts. However by dawn the fires were brought under control.

OTORI ISLAND ATTACKED

Raided by 60 Planes, Shelled by 4 Warcraft; Runway Rendered Use

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 3.—Approximately 60 enemy carrier planes attacked Otori Island (Wake Is.) at 4 a.m. on August 3 and continued the raid up to 10 noon. In connection with this air raid one enemy battleship and three destroyers bombarded the island operating in the neighboring waters.

In counterattacking action, the Japanese Forces scored a direct hit on the battleship and repulsed all the other attackers.

As previously reported, enemy air raids and bombardment against Oshima Island on August 1 was not true.

YANKEE TRICKERY FAILS

Dark Planes Raiding Home at Night Showed Navigation Lights

The attention of the people has been called through the radio by the Eastern Army Headquarters against a deceptive method taken by small enemy planes when they raid the Japanese mainland at night.

It was pointed out that when some 15 deck planes attacked the Inno area on Monday night following the day's raid they had their navigation light on. However, this deceptive step failed to trick the Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces. Japanese planes have red and blue navigation lights on their right and left wings for safety during night flight and this fact is known by the enemy to counter this latest enemy move, the Japanese should learn to distinguish Japanese planes from enemy aircraft by the sound of their motors.

LITTLE DAMAGE AT SHIMIZU

Defense Efforts During Shelling Minimize Destruction

Damage inflicted by the shelling bombardment directed upon the port of Shimizu by a few enemy warships on the night of July 31 was restricted to the minimum, thanks to the concerted fighting efforts of the Army and civilians.

As far as ascertained up to the present, part of the east and west side of Shimizu Station, the post office and a certain factory were partly burned, while some houses were completely or partially destroyed or burned and a few civilians killed.

Japanese Pound Enemy

Japanese Air Units at dawn on July 31 set nine places ablaze at the airfields and sank one warcraft of unidentified category and one transport ship when they attacked the Okinawa Islands.

Zionists Meet in London

The World Zionist Conference opened in London on August 2, according to a Lisbon report. It is the first time since 1939 that various sections of the Zionist movement have been able to meet together.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Hibiya, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7093. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin." Radiae No. Tokyo 2348.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1945

The Destruction of German Economy

Although the Potsdam Conference has now ended, what specific plan the "Big Three" have adopted with respect to the disposal of Germany is not yet known. But whatever may be the ostensible terms which will be eventually announced, it is hardly likely that they will represent in practice any radical change from the general course of action which has already been indicated by the previous attitude of the victorious Powers. And this attitude offers little hope for an intelligent, constructive program based on broad vision, creative imagination, and forward-looking idealism. Rather, judging from the basis of the attitude manifested by the Powers so far, particularly from the attitude of the United States, it must be assumed that vindictiveness, harshness, and narrow selfishness will most probably continue to characterize the victors' treatment of Germany.

To be sure, the Soviet Union seems to desire an extensive reformation of Germany along constructive lines, and President Truman is also reputed to have discarded the preposterously extreme measures of oppression proposed in the Morgenthau Plan. But the fact that various plans for the severe treatment of Germany were being strongly advocated in the United States even up to the very eve of the Potsdam Conference indicates that such an attitude must have exerted a decided influence on the deliberations of the Conference.

Among the most important of such plans are those advocated by influential public figures like Bernard Baruch, advisor to the President, Assistant Secretary of State William Clayton, and Director of the Foreign Economic Administration Leo Crowley. All of these plans are agreed on the point that the economic foundations of German militarism, namely, the munitions industries including the chemical and heavy industries, must be wiped out. But there is a limit as well as a contradiction in the execution of such schemes as long as an attempt is made to adhere to the inconsistent Yalta policy of crippling German economy and of making Germany pay reparations in kind at the same time. It is to be expected that what will actually result will therefore be a drastic sort of supervision over production.

But these matters, after all, are but what appear on the surface. At the bottom of the American plans for the disposal of German economy lie the United States' selfishly imperialistic aspirations in all their naked ugliness and short-sighted destructiveness. This is eloquently revealed in Assistant Secretary of State Clayton's report on June 25 to the Senate Committee on Foreign Military Affairs. In this report Clayton stressed that there are three requisites for the destruction of the economic basis of German militarism, namely, first, the destruction of German economic activity in Latin America; second, the prevention of the transfer of German economic power abroad; and third, the disposal of German cartels, combines, and technology.

But these objects of American interest clearly reveal that the American aim is not merely to destroy German militarism but to dissolve Germany's monopolistic capital structure and to seize Germany's foreign markets. Acknowledgedly the principal pre-war foreign markets of Germany were in Latin America and Europe, and they were dominated by such monopolistic German capitalistic organizations as the A. E. G., I. G. Farben, and Siemen Schuckert. Clayton has his eyes on this point, as his reference to these firms by name indicates. His report clearly shows that the United States is bent on seizing the former German markets and is demanding the destruction of Germany's capitalistic monopolies to this end.

The United States is motivated, of course, by her basic postwar economic policy which assumes that the maintenance and expansion of her own national economy necessitates the expansion of her foreign markets. Without an expanded foreign trade, the existence and growth of American capitalism after reconversion would be impossible and the full employment promised the people of America would be unattainable. It follows that the capture of foreign markets is the greatest concern of American imperialism. That is why the United States is extending her tentacles toward Europe, Asia, and Latin America. The United States wielded the sword of regionalism in one hand and that of internationalism in the other at the San Francisco Conference because of her irrepressible ambition to maintain her already established markets in Latin America and to advance into other new markets throughout the world.

The America plan for the disposal of German economy, needless to say, is designed along the basic lines of this world-embracing imperialistic policy. When such men as Clayton, Crowley, and Baruch, therefore, advocate the destruction of German militarism and its alleged economic foundations in the name of humanity and peace, it is obvious that their true aim lies deeper. Whether or not a particular German industry can be used for rearmament is not for them the chief question. Any commercial product of Germany which might compete with American products in the markets of the world must be wiped out. Even such peaceful products as Bayer's Aspirin must be eliminated, according to the American ambitions.

Influenced by such an American attitude, it is hardly likely that the Potsdam Conference has been able to adopt a constructive program for the postwar handling of German economy. Germany most probably is to be economically destroyed for the sake of the apparent profit of her commercial competitors. Apparent profit, be it said advisedly, for there will be no real profit in the long run from such a policy of destruction.

For the world is one, and no one of its parts can be destroyed without damaging the whole. It may seem like hard-headed realism to take advantage of a rival's military defeat to do away with a commercial competitor. It may seem like impractical idealism to assist the rehabilitation of a conquered enemy. But the apparent realism may turn out to be a short-sighted folly and the apparent idealism a profitable astuteness. For under the interdependent economic relationships of the present day, the destruction of any unit is bound to disrupt the balance and lead to the impoverishment of all, while the prosperity of one nation is bound to redound eventually in the increased welfare of the whole world. In this sense, intelligent idealism, penetrating vision, and constructive imagination call for the rebuilding of German economy for the eventual profit of all rather than the destruction of German economy for the illusory temporary advantage of a few competitor nations.

But unfortunately, as the popular sentiment in America indicates, the forces that wield the power lack this practical far-ranging idealism and are absorbed in grubbing for the transitory immediate gains under their nose, to the eventual injury of themselves as well as of the whole world.

A Year Ago Today

August 4, 1944

Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, denounced the American practice of sending home as souvenirs the skulls and bones of fallen Japanese fighting men as "worse than cannibalism."

* * *

Our Forces operating in South China completely occupied Limkong, an important enemy base in the southwestern part of Kwangtung Province.

Wise Boy

Teacher: "Jimmy, name a great time saver."

Jimmy: "Love at first sight."

VITAL ROLE OF SHIPPING

U.S. Landing Operations and Marine Transportation Power

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Ships will play a vital role in the planned American landing operations on the mainland of Japan because, in addition to the war of attrition now going on in the vast Pacific war theater, the battle of supply is growing in severity. Modern warfare is dominated by the necessity of producing and supplying vast quantities of war materials, so that it can be said that the maintenance and strengthening of supply routes may well decide the outcome of the war.

During the European War, the Anglo-Americans lost many ships due to the German operations against their supply lines. Britain's mercantile marine, in particular, was reported to be on the verge of collapse on this account, just as in the case of World War I. Britain's shipping losses really proved to be a vital blow to her fighting strength.

Let us study the enemy's transportation power. According to estimates announced by the Anglo-American authorities regarding their shipping losses, the tonnage of newly built ships and the vessels taken over from third countries was as follows at the end of June this year: 35,000,000 tons for America, 12,000,000 tons to 13,00,000 tons for Britain and 5,000,000 tons for the other Allied nations, for a total of 53,000,000 tons. The following table gives the number of ships built and those sunk from 1939 to 1945.

Period	Tonnage Sunk (in 1,000 tons)	Tonnage Built (in 1,000 tons)
1939 last has	200	100
1940 first half	300	100
1940 last half	500	150
1941 first half	650	200
1941 last half	550	250
1942 first half	700	500
1942 last half	850	800
1943 first half	700	1,000
1943 last half	600	1,200
1944 first half	300	1,000
1944 last half	200	900
1945 first half	150	800

In the first two years of the war, the enemy supplemented his shipping tonnage by taking over the ships of third countries, but the amount of goods actually transported over sea routes was low during the years 1941 and 1942 due to the severe German air and naval operations. However, after the last half of 1942, the American shipbuilding capacity was placed on a full operational basis, while the perfection of the convoy system reduced Germany's power to destroy Allied shipping, so that the difference between the tonnage sunk and tonnage built was reversed. In other words, the tonnage of ships built by the Anglo-American nations surpassed the tonnage of ships sunk and their shipping policy was stabilized at least for the time being.

As stated above, the enemy has approximately 53,000,000 tons of ships at present. It is doubtful, however, whether this will be sufficient for the planned landing operations on our mainland. Taking the tonnage of American ships only, it will be found that 10,000,000 tons must be reserved for civilian use, so that the remaining 25,000,000 tons only can be used for direct war operations. This latter tonnage also is territorially divided as follows: 15,000,000 tons for the Pacific; 7,000,000 tons for the European area; and 3,000,000 tons for other zones. Therefore, only about 15,000,000 tons will be available for the enemy's landing operations against Japan.

According to enemy reports, 16 tons of shipping space per soldier will be required for the first month of the landing operations and six tons in the second month. The Americans used 1,600,000 tons in the Luzon campaign and 640,000 tons in the Yiojima operations. However, the enemy can hardly mobilize a force of 1,000,000 men with his existing tonnage of 15,000,000. Even supposing that the enemy will use the ships of third countries, President Truman's boasted plan of mobilizing 10,000,000 men for the coming operations against Japan seems to be impossible of realization.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, August 3

SET TO SMASH INVADERS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Japanese Anti-Air Raid Units, in their intercepting operations against the enemy planes which raided the mainland during July, shot down or damaged 1,021. Compared with the number of raiding planes, the above figure may not be one in which we can show great pride, but it should be remembered that these battle results were achieved with a fraction of our defense power. Japan at present is steadily increasing her fighting power in anticipation of an enemy landing on the mainland, at the same time conserving her strength for the big battle to come.

This does not mean the conservation of fighting power in a passive or indifferent way. Actually, it means storing up of fighting power in a very positive manner. The Imperial Headquarters, on August 1, announced: "The Army and Navy Forces are steadily strengthening their fighting preparations against an enemy invasion." This gives added confidence to the entire nation.

Meanwhile, the enemy is intensifying his air raids on Japan. The Mariana-based B-29's now total some 1,000, and the air bases in the Okinawas have been adjusted. The enemy task forces, too, have speeded up their operations.

Our fighting forces are storing up their fighting power and with unshakable confidence are waiting for the chance to smite the enemy with their full force. We place absolute trust in our superior command.

Despite new hardships, there is little or no sign of worry or consternation among our people because they know that the preparations of the Army and Navy against an enemy invasion are being steadily strengthened. The day of victory is near!

BRYCE ON THE MORAL FOUNDATIONS OF WORLD PEACE

By JAPONICUS

"....the causes which produced the Great War are deep seated. They are a part of human nature, arising from faults in political human nature as it exists in all countries. Here (in America), as in England and France, those faults have been charged chiefly upon two States, or perhaps on the small governing classes in these two nations. But the faults exist everywhere, rooted in the same human propensities, and all the nations must bear their share of the blame. A glance back over the last sixty years will show this. 'There is not one that doeth righteousness, no, not one.' These faults are a part of that old statecraft which has lasted down into our so-called modern civilization. If they are to be expunged, they must be expunged everywhere, for their existence in any nation or group of nations keeps them alive in the others, and these others feel obliged to fight their antagonists by the methods their antagonists resort to, and like them, they quickly cease to see anything wrong in what seems to be necessary."

This passage is neither from the speeches of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt nor from the closing address of Harry Truman at the S.F. Conference nor from any of the addresses by the Allied statesmen assembled at the same Conference. They are astute politicians and clever organizers, to be sure, but their mentality seems to be of a different pattern from that evinced in the above quotation. Neither are these the utterances of a cloistered monk or of an academic idealist, noble in sentiment but with little experience in practical affairs. The author is Viscount Bryce, an eminent British historian, jurist, statesman and diplomat, universalis in omnibus rebus, whose grasp of things political past and present will not be rated as less deep than that of any of the celebrities at San Francisco. James Bryce in his latter years interested himself deeply in the problems of war and peace, and the above passage was penned by him one year prior to his death in 1922. This was, according to him, the first and foremost of the lessons which he had derived from the war of 1914-18, and this lesson cannot, in his opinion, be disregarded without nullifying all attempts at the construction of international peace.

Self-righteousness in dealing with international affairs is a weakness (some might prefer to regard it as a strength) of the American and British statesmen. Indeed during World War I, posing as morally champioining the cause of humanity, they condemned the Kaiser and German militarists as being solely responsible for the war. The same mental trait has been more pronouncedly manifested in the present war. They are certainly gifted with a rare talent for stating in terms of a moral issue a war which, after all, is nothing but the result of a conflict of interests as between themselves and their antagonists. Every race and every nation has its own weaknesses and we do not like to condescend to engage in mutual recriminations. We refer to this mental trait, because it has a tendency to be extensively imitated by statesmen of other nations as a sort of regular diplomatic technique, the matter thus becoming highly relevant to the question of building up world peace.

In view of such a habit of mind it is perhaps not to be wondered at that the American and British statesmen are dubbing their political opponents "war criminals." This state of mind seems to be contagious. It is a strange spectacle, indeed, to find the ville lumiere, which plumed herself on her enlightened and humane administration of justice, joining this chorus and setting up a mock court of justice to massacre members and supporters of the former legitimate Government of France. Still more amazing is an attempt by the Americans to "re-educate" the German nation. Some Americans are reported to be at a loss to understand why the defeated Germans cannot detect any moral issue in the political failure of their departed leader. This at least ought to set honest Americans a-thinking.

Opinion may differ as to whether the Anglo-Saxon statesmen are really honest or feigned, when they assume this Pharisaic attitude toward their antagonists. The measures now being devised by them for defeated Germany make us suspect if their apparent righteous indignation is not a disguise to conceal their vindictiveness.

This state of mind may again manifest itself in the future when some other nation becomes as powerful as to be felt a serious menace. The American and British statesmen will not then find it difficult to draw up a bill of indictment against such antagonists.

During the war of 1914-18 Bryce himself was active as chairman of a committee to consider the evidence of outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops in Belgium and France. When, however, he later came to turn his mature mind to the more fundamental problem of international peace, he was able to transcend this attitude of moral superiority and look at the problem from a higher and more impartial level.

When Bryce said "faults in political human nature," he was primarily thinking of that insatiable human lust for gain and domination which generally motivates international statecraft.

The occasions for war are various, so much so indeed that some analysts have discovered more than 250 occasioning causes. They have, however, been summed up by some, though not with logical accuracy, as religious, dynastic, economic and political causes. Religious wars are generally regarded as a thing of the past, though the revival of class struggles and the emergence of racial emancipation wars in post-war international politics might possibly be tinted with a religious fervor. Since the rise of modern nationalism, dynastic wars have receded into history and the romantic days when a marriage contracted as between reigning houses led to the settlement of a bitter war are gone forever. It is now universally admitted that the chief fundamental causes of a modern war are economic and political.

In the heyday of laissez-faire economics, thinkers and statesmen like Richard Cobden were optimistic enough to opine that the development of international trade would strengthen the solidarity of nations in such a fashion as to ultimately eliminate war. After England ceased to be the only workshop of the world, however, the regime of laissez-faire steadily gave way to that of high tariffs and more recently of bloc economies. The marked advance in international communication and traffic produced the well-known varieties of conflict. Questions relating to the freedom of the seas, the fishing rights, the use for navigation of rivers dividing two countries or descending from one State to another, the trunk lines of railway serving the countries they cross, the isthmuses now traversed by the canals of Suez and Panama have offered occasions for vehement antagonism and strife. International finance in which the surplus capital in one country is lent to another which needs it, is as natural and legitimate as the international exchange of commodities. However, it led to the diplomatic protection of foreign investments often threatening the national integrity of weaker nations through armed interventions and the establishment of protectorates. The war of 1914-18 cost four European nations 25 billion dollars for calling in a sympathetic ally from across the Atlantic. Financial capitalism in dealing with weak and bankrupt nations has been notorious for adopting harsh methods for controlling their economic life, and after World War I the so-called Dawes plan for reparations payment by Germany developed "the most complete system of exploitation ever devised and applied in the relations between great powers." The most potent economic cause of war, however, is the desire of nations to acquire natural sources of wealth such as gold and silver, coal and iron, platinum, copper, nickel, radium and more recently mineral oils. Woe unto a weak nation which is endowed with natural resources in abundance! And struggle beween industrial nations for their possessions of the territory in which natural resources exist or to make arrangements with other nations with a view to obtaining, if possible, such products to the exclusion of other nations is the most fundamental cause of modern wars.

Territorial aggrandizement, the most classical of political causes of war, may have been motivated by a sheer desire for quantitative expansion with some vague idea that the larger a State's area, the greater its prestige, though in recent times it is, more often than not, concomitant with definite economic motives. A demand for "scientific" or "natural" frontiers, for hinterlands, for warm water ports, and for strategic bases still constitute the most potent causes of war. Territorial aggrandizement is not peculiar to ancient monarchies. Modern capitalist democracies or socialist republics are not immune from the same temptation. Again a nation which sees its neighbor or neighbors growing in military strength may resort to "preventive wars" or to preventive semi-wars such as the Rooseveltian in 1939-40.

This is the general temper of modern international statecraft. And if a lust for economic gain and a desire for political dominance are "faults in political human nature", they are faults which are not the peculiar trait of this nation or that but are "a part of that old statecraft which has lasted down into our so-called modern civilization." James Bryce, as a clear-sighted historian and as an experienced statesman and diplomat, realized this too well to regard Anglo-Saxon nations as archangels to serve as models for re-educating "unregenerate" nations. He was honest enough to proclaim to the world: "There is not one that doeth righteousness, no, not one."

When the American and British statesmen indict any nation other than their own as being peculiarly tainted with old Adam, they seem to be conveniently forgetting that their giant empires are legitimate sons of old Adam, and that old Adam is still fully alive in their present foreign policy. Some of them are now crying that Germany should be stoned to death. If, however, they turn to their religious Master, and ask him, "what sayest Thou?" the Master would probably say to them: "He that is without political sin among you, let him first cast a stone at Germany". It may be that they are not so "softboiled" as the scribes and Pharisees of old so as to be "convicted by their own conscience."

We may well congratulate the Allied statesmen and technicians that their political and intellectual labor at San Francisco extending over several weeks has not been in vain, that the results of their busy and hard committee work are embodied in the one hundred and eleven articles of the so-called United Nations Charter. Their endeavors may even be regarded as a success, if the establishment of universal joint dictatorship was their objective. But we may be allowed to express our fear that their labor might end in a dismal failure in the more serious sense that the future peace and security of nations is not ensured thereby. For the moral foundations of world peace so emphatically stressed by the wise old Bryce seem to be lamentably lacking. The new world organization is to be built on the cornerstones not of universal repentance and forgiveness but of vindictiveness and greed—the same old "faults in political human nature." If we are not mistaken, the eminent allied statesmen are trying to find out ways and means of despoiling, impoverishing and disarming her defeated enemies for a long time to come, while they themselves are doing their best to invigorate the economic, political and strategic position of their own nations. Their seem to us to be nothing but the same old statecraft which must be expunged, according to Bryce, if world peace is to be their aim. They seem to be turning deaf ears to the well-considered warning that if the faults in political human nature are to be expunged, they must be expunged everywhere, "for their existence in any nation or group of nations keeps them alive in the others, and these would feel obliged to fight their antagonists by the methods their antagonists resort to, and like them, quickly cease to see anything wrong in what seems necessary."

News and Views

Socialism Triumphs

The victory of the Labor Party in the recent British general election, according to Reuters News Agency, was a "triumph for Socialism." As a result, general opinion is strong that Britain's foreign policy will make a wide swing toward the Left from the Conservative policy hitherto pursued by the Churchill-Eden combination.

If Britain's foreign policy is leaning toward the Left, her first major objectives most likely must be the Soviet Union, Greece and Spain. A Reuters newscast from Athens on July 27 reported that the Fascist government of Admiral Petros Voulgaris representing the Greek Rightists, resigned en bloc when it learned that Britain's Labor Party had come into power, but two days later on July 29 the same news agency carried a dispatch denying the previous report. In spite of these contradictory reports, however, it is certain there were some repercussion's over the outcome of the British election, as seen from the fact that Britain's leading news agency played up this debacle of the Rightists' government in Greece.

Meanwhile, a report from Madrid said that Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco was flustered as the result of the British Labor Party's victory and while the leaders of the Falange party were putting their heads together, he carried on a heart-to-heart discussion with the five new Cabinet members, supposedly belonging to the Monarchist party. Regardless of whether Franco's plan to protect himself by uniting the Monarchist and Falange parties is successful or not, it is a fact that he frothed at the mouth when Britain's Socialist foreign policy appeared in the limelight of the political scene.

But it is a different question whether the foreign policy of Britain's Labor Party will follow the "Leftist" vein or the "Socialist" line. Those who are familiar with the history of international labor movements should know that the term "labor lords" first originated in England and that her Labor Party has hardly any relation with Socialism. This fact has been clearly illustrated by the history of her Labor Party and Government policies under Labor cabinets in the past.

Britain's Labor Party is by no means Socialistic, and it is far from even being "pink." Consequently, it is unreasonable to expect a Socialistic government policy from a Labor cabinet. Both Franco and Voulgaris are undoubtedly rather worried over the present situation in Britain, but in any case it can be safely said that the barometer for Britain's new foreign policy plans is the policy she is carrying on in Greece.

HEROISM ON OKINAWAS CONTINUED TO THE LAST

Nippon Forces, Civilians Fought Courageously to the End, Reports Returned Officer

Concluded from Yesterday

"However, losses inflicted by the enemy artillery attacks were unexpectedly meager. Before the enemy landed, their fleet at first fired from a distance of about 5,000 meters from the shoreline but since there was not much effect, towards the end they approached to about 1,000 meters off from the beach and began fierce shelling. The loss of one wheel from a gun was about all the damage inflicted. Therefore if without fearing the concentrated trench mortar firing, we jumped out of our hiding holes, we could repulse the enemy who came sneaking up. Thus I believed that a unit imbued with a strong spirit could successfully fight it out to the end.

"Yet in spite of this our Army was forced to withdraw, because the enemy came attacking with fresh forces while we had to continue fighting day and night with no sleep or rest so that it was inevitable that gaps were made in our lines. There were places to which we could not send reinforcements due to casualties. Through these gaps the enemy would worm his way in. Finally we were plunged into a state where we had to adjust our salient position which we had managed to hold so far.

Enemy Landing Made

"At the time of the enemy landing the shelling dinned so uproariously that it was one long continuous sound. After the landing the enemy attacked our positions during the day and at night would strafe vital traffic arteries. However their shells rarely hit the mark, with only two direct hits made on roads during this time. Thus even under enemy firing we could carry out our operations without perceptible foes.

"More effective, however, than the artillery firing were the quick dive attacks of the enemy Grummans which, making a group of five or six, would form a straight horizontal line of attack upon discovery of their target and start immediate and incessant action. The landing plane would drop rocket bombs and then the rest making this bomb their guide, would begin shelling and bombing. Motorcars parked in the open were sometimes hit through such attacks but since the attacks were over so quickly, day operations rather than night attacks, were much safer.

"A scrutiny of the enemy methods show that the leading and second planes usually displayed a fair amount of skill but when it came to the fifth and sixth planes there was a decided drop in ability for they did not even dive but bombed from a practically horizontal position. Without flinching in the face of the persistent enemy attacks our brave anti-air defense units would shoot at the enemy from the front. I recall an instance when one shot from a light gun downed one of these Grummans. Once one of the planes was downed the others did not dare make an approach.

"The enemy's weak point as regards their tank units lay in the crew who jumping out would flee helter-skelter as by the closing in attacks the Japanese caused the tanks to explode. By such attacks sometimes we succeeded in crushing from 40 to 50 tanks in one day. So long as we maintained our attack bases, our closing in attacks were bound to succeed.

"Furthermore, since the tanks invariably followed the same route of advance, we could spot them out during the daytime and at night make an attack on them. In anti-tank attacks, guns are the most effective and we were able to repulse amphibious tanks with light firearms.

Enemy Uses Flame Throwers

"The enemy often made use of flame-throwers too. The tanks would come under the escort of two or more soldiers. The range of the flames would be about 30 meters and even before they reached their limit of protection the enemy would start gunning. Even though we were spewed with the flames, we could protect ourselves by wrapping two layers of wet blankets about us. At the slightest sound the enemy would send up flares and are at random taking undue precaution but at night they could not help becoming a little less on-guard so that there we summit up the same measure.

"In contrast to the enemy tactics of the Japanese Army in operations, too numerous to be mentioned, displayed remarkable composure and boldness in spending a night crouching under cover in a hole where sentinels were posted at a distance of 300 meters, or after closely observing the interior of enemy forts, walking calmly away.

"On rainy nights success was even more spectacular. To give an instance of the fighting by our artillery units just before dark, all the men, naked from their waists up and with a tenugui tied around their heads were firing their guns with a coolness and nonchalance that was surprising. It almost seemed as if they were only drilling. Then an enemy bullet would drop quite nearby causing death or injury but notwithstanding the rest would carry on as if nothing had happened. The radio operators also showed wonderful bravery for wherever the lines broke down, even with the knowledge that by going there they would be exposed to the danger of enemy shelling, they would immediately set out to repair them. Three making up a repair party would go and one would inevitably be killed. Then the lines would break again. The two remaining operators would invariably start out to make repairs again. Then one of the two would be hit but nothing daunted the one survivor would set off again to mend the broken line with complete self-possession. For this reason, even in the midst of the fiercest fighting the transmission of intelligence during the greater part of day was possible.

"When ammunitions ran out, bombs and grenades were made by making use of resources at the base. We had wonderful blasting powder and so with the hand-made ammunitions we would attack the enemy. Small numbers of our soldiers, creeping on their stomachs to about five meters of the enemy position, would make an onrush and always when so attacked the enemy shrinking in confusion would turn to their heels so that it was an easy matter to capture their deserted positions. But strict vigilance was required as the enemy would be sure to come back with trench mortars.

"As to the mobile power of the Japanese, though to be sure the enemy were flagrant in the use of ammunitions, 80 to 90 per cent were wasted and so when we became accustomed to their ways, there was hardly any loss. At night even the larger units could move about as well as motorcars.

Yanks Are Cowardly

"According to the story of one soldier, ten enemy soldiers in single file came marching up the road. The leader, tripping on something, fell whereupon the others scattered in flight. There are many instances of such occurrences. Individually the American soldier cannot be considered. Every Japanese is adamant that he shan't be beaten by such a weak enemy. As for myself I firmly believe that even when the sound of enemy gunning could be heard in the last position held by the Japanese in the Shimajiri area we would win out.

"Many of the people cooperated with the army but high school students in the Nago area who were looking after patients in a hospital even took part in closing in attacks at the end, so I am told. I myself saw one of these same students calmly sending the patients to the rear. On closer inspection, I discovered she had been wounded by a shell fragment, the seriousness of which could scarcely have been borne by even a man. Yet without a word about her own pain or discomfort, she was faithfully fulfilling her job.

"In another hilly region to the north a mother with four children would come down from the mountain to gather seaweed by the shore. Picking out the edible pieces she would feed her brood, who were crying in hunger. Seeing this pitiful sight, a passerby told her to go down to a field occupied by the enemy where potatoes could be had. The enemy, he reassured her, would not harm her as she was a woman, whereupon with flashing eyes she retorted that she would not beg from the enemy, even though she might be dying of starvation.

"In this region where the food situation was extremely acute, everybody was silently bearing his tribulations. Such fortitude was to be seen not only in the Japanese, but in the natives also. At my own headquarters, native women helped with the washing and the cooking. Even when bullets came about down, they remained quite calm going about their daily work. I noted that should the time come, they too would take up hand grenades to fight the enemy."

Try Again

So your wife has chosen your new secretary for you. Is she a blonde?

"No, he's a brunette."